THE REPUBLICAN.

BY CARROLL & HOWARD.

TERMS: $2 per annum, in advance.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1857.

Mr. Carroll Absent.

Mr. CARROLL, the senior editor of this paper, is absent in the city of New York, and will not return for a week or ten days. He has gone on business connected with the paper, and will attend to the purchase of a new press, and other matters connected with the office.

A New Arrangement.

For the safety as well as for the convenience of our readers, we have made a new arrangement, by which we shall be able to issue the paper on the day of publication, without fail. Hereafter, we shall go to press on Thursday night, instead of Friday morning, as heretofore. By this arrangement, the paper will be printed and mailed in time for the morning trains, and will reach its readers on the day of publication. We have been compelled to adopt this course, by the fact that the mail facilities have been so much reduced, that we could not get the paper to our distant readers in time for publication, if we waited for the morning mail. We hope that this arrangement will meet the approval of our readers, and that they will not be disappointed at the change.

What will be Done?

In our article, last week, in relation to the doings of the Pro-Slavery Convention in Kansas, we hinted at the fact that a few of the many base and unprincipled measures proposed by that Convention. We were not however, aware then that the feeling among the Democrats in the North, against it, was so strong. It appears that some of the most influential journals in the north are not against it, and among the rest is the Chicago *Times*, Douglas' organ. The editor of that paper has written a very able article in answer to the Washington *Union*, the latter having sustained an article which endorsed the proceedings of the Convention. That being the case, we may rest assured that Douglas will put on the mask of consistency by expressing his disapprobation of the course pursued by the Convention.—The *Times* could not, now, with any show of consistency, endorse the proceedings of that Convention, from the fact that, in order to do so, it would be obliged to back down from the position it affirmed previous to its close. Neither would it be policy for Douglas to endorse it, because it would be taking a position directly in opposition to his great doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. Judging, however, from the course he has already pursued, we have no doubt that he would endorse any proceedings were necessary for him to adopt the doctrine of popular sovereignty, if it be to his interest. How to pursue a course to which he knows even a majority of the Democracy in the north would be bitterly opposed, would gether doctrine his course in the United States Senate. Popular sovereignty is situated different. He was elected by a Southern vote. He is supported by a Southern party. He is in that power and influence which supported by it again. Consequently he has—as we thought he would—pursued an appreciation of the course pursued by those Border Ruffians, Kansas. Hon. no doubt will indulge in the hope that the Democracy of the North, in view of the position they have assumed, will be with those Democrats who have declared that if any sectional interference is attempted to be exercised by the Administration to establish their own institutions in any territory, they would not support the longer. We will see. Let us wait for the developments of the future. For we have our doubts, at least, as to the sincerity of a portion of those who profess to think the case has ended. We have our doubts whether those double-faced sheets, which are ready to suit their position to the sense of the Democratic party, for the difference how often the leaders of that party managed their party, if they only succeeded in the ascendancy, would not always keep a close of those who allowed themselves to be hunted as to the real object of the party, and who feared to speak out in favor of the same. We are serious, when we say that we asserted before, that the Democratic party is not the same party that it was to Pierce's administration. We do not assert further, that ever since then the party have been disappointed in the action of those they have placed in power.

Mr. Pierce, they thought they had placed a man in power who would promote their interests as well as those of the South—a man who would be like to the influence of demagogues—but before the term for which he was elected was over, they found themselves mistaken. Mr. Pierce, instead of the man, the party thought him, proved himself one of the most utterly disgusted men they had ever seen. Even when the Nebraska bill was passed, so utterly disgusted were they, that had an election been held at that time, we have no doubt that the Democratic party would have been routed at the Republican party would have done. But the times have changed. The party was re-organized under the old name; but with new principles, and Buchanan is now brought out as its standard bearer, and the Democratic party men who had been disgusted with the iniquity of the past administration, assisted in placing a man in power, who endorsed the principles of that administration. We do not deny but that the most of them were honest in what they did. They hoped that this time they had secured a man who would administer the reins of government impartially.

But they are sadly disappointed. Buchanan has sided with the South, and those who boasted that he was an independent, anti-Slavery, now find how much they were mistaken.

Now the question arises, will our Democratic friends, follow out the prompting of the first and most honest impulses of their nature, and adhere to the resolution they have formed, to disconcert the proceedings of that Convention. No doubt some will not, while those who have been the most forward in expressing their opinions, will find it necessary to retain the position they now occupy. It being a fact that some of the most influential Democrats in the North, have expressed their unqualified disapprobation of the proceedings of the Convention, and that Buchanan has sided with the South, there will be such a split in the Democratic party, that even a portion stick up to the resolutions they have already formed, they will be defeated at the coming election. We think, however, that a compromise will be made, by which the South, for a certain consideration, will remain in the Union as Kansas. By doing so they will keep hand with them, their allies of the North, who will assist them in extending the institution of Slavery, southward. The following paragraph, from the Richmond *Enquirer*, looks very much like it, but that the South would accept such a compromise. Hear it:

> The South must look Southward for the expansion of her institutions. They are empires in that direction. The advantages of climate, soil, and other considerations, urge slavery southward. Let the South look to Cuba, and when the time comes, urge slavery there. Let her look to Mexico, and when the time comes, urge slavery there. Let her look to Central America, and when the time comes, urge slavery there. Let her look to the Islands of the Sea, and when the time comes, urge slavery there. Let her look to the Territories, and when the time comes, urge slavery there. Let her look to the Federal Government, and when the time comes, urge slavery there. Let her look to the Constitution, and when the time comes, urge slavery there. Let her look to the Republican party, and when the time comes, urge slavery there. Let her look to the Democratic party, and when the time comes, urge slavery there. Let her look to the Union, and when the time comes, urge slavery there.

The Mormons.

There is but little doubt but that we are actually to have a war with the Mormons. Their course for some time past, has been such as to deserve it. Their treachery, and their last actions have proved to indignation. They have set at defiance our laws, insulted the citizens that were living there, and at last, even set at defiance our military power, and destroyed their property.

How far a war will bear it, now, no doubt will bear it, now, no doubt will be settled. Should the matter be left to Brigham Young may make, he will soon find that he has made a miscalculation in trampling under feet our laws, and insulting our government.

For the Republican.

SAYNDA, Dec. 1, 1857.

The river is rising again, and the ice is broke and moving to-night. Look for some more steamboats in a day or two. Produce without change—very low. Peaches without change—very little coming in. Roads in bad order, and every thing is dull here. Nothing new to attract attention.

Yours, &c.,

M. B. PIERCE.

Lost.

On Friday evening last, between Franklin, as Dennis Wilson, from Cairo, to the Cairo House, from the cars, his foot slipped and he fell on the track. One foot was severed from the body. The other badly injured. His shoulder blade was also broken. He is still alive, and hopes no interference of his recovery.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, Nov. 20.

Minnesota Everon

Astounding Frauds Discovered—Fraud Multiplied—Fraud Confessed.

We tell the *Pioneer* and *Democrat* that it cannot by rumor or hearsay that has happened in the Territory. A large of embezzling, by false and fraudulent election returns to elect a Chief and Members of the Legislature, and Mr. Ramsey, who is the supreme of all the Pierce

Let the people be aroused to the enormity of the crime that has been committed upon them, and let the guilty be punished.

We hope that the Governor will not sign the bill now before him, for the removal of the Capital to St. Paul. It is a fraud, and should be treated as such.

Our readers will be able to speak more positively after a while. At all events, this much is established, that the pretense that Democrats were defeated by the connection of a U. S. office holder with a bank—with blank Bill Books, in fact, is abandoned for the purpose from the Post-office; and that he started up the country with them, to hold them in readiness for the purpose of such pluses and in such manner as might seem advisable upon a consultation with the "powers that be."

In the course of home from Washington, I met the Hon. Wm. Sloan, from Oskaloosa, Iowa, on the cars, his foot slipped and he fell on the track. One foot was severed from the body. The other badly injured. His shoulder blade was also broken. He is still alive, and hopes no interference of his recovery.

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The Storm.

TERRIBLE GALE ON THE LAKES AND RIVERS.

Great Loss of Life.

We have again to chronicle an extensive storm in the West. The time it appears to have extended over fifteen days, and to have been the interior of our own State, its enormity culminated by Sunday last.

The loss of property on the Lakes is probably great. Many vessels have been driven ashore, and others lost and sunk.—Many of these disasters are yet to be heard of, when news is received from other points along the shore.

Passengers from the West to-day report that the effect of the storm was terrific in Wisconsin and across Lake Michigan. Rochester and Buffalo, to these two cities is adjourned to-day.

We hope that the loss of life occasioned by this storm will not prove permanent, as it is feared it may. A great quantity of property has been destroyed, which does not admit of a pecuniary estimate.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Our city has two days one of the entire distance between Chicago and Buffalo, so that this much is established, that the pretense that Democrats were defeated by the connection of a U. S. office holder with a bank—with blank Bill Books, in fact, is abandoned for the purpose from the Post-office; and that he started up the country with them, to hold them in readiness for the purpose of such pluses and in such manner as might seem advisable upon a consultation with the "powers that be."

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From the New-York Daily Tribune.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The Vanderbilt at Cape Race—The Commercial Crisis in England—A Terrible Panic—The Bank of England Aid Refused—Numerous Failures—Great Decline in Cotton—Cereals 9d.

St. John's, N. F., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The steamer Vanderbilt touched at Southampton on Saturday, the 14th inst., and arrived at Lizard Point at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 22d inst.

The steamer North Star was spoken and passed out on the 13th inst.

The following is the summary of news from Liverpool and Southampton, by the correspondents of the Associated Press—the Liverpool advices coming down to Friday evening, the 13th inst., and from London to Saturday morning, the 14th inst.

The despondent condition of monetary matters in the departments of the Atlantic on the afternoon of the 13th inst., resulted on the following day in a general panic throughout the whole country. All the banks nearly refused to discount to their patrons, which, naturally added to the wild excitement, until the afternoon of Thursday, when a telegraph was received by telegraph to all the banks, stating that the Government would issue Charter Act, and authorizing the issue of notes to any amount on approved security. The effect at every point was instantaneous, and the panic was allayed as by magic. At Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and other important cities, the news was received with the most joyful demonstrations of gratification.

The suspension of the City Bank of Glasgow on Wednesday the day the advices sailed, is confirmed.

The following additional list of suspensions from a large number reported in the London papers, Saunders, Saunders & Co., stationers, London. Finch & Sons, London. Finch & Sons, London. Covington & Co., London. Bankers, London. Fall & Co., London. Dealers, London. Draper, Draper & Co., London. Fall & Co., London. Manufacturers & Co., London. Manufacturers & Co., London. Sargent, Sargent & Co., London. Manufacturers & Co., London. Manufacturers & Co., London.

Friday, the 13th inst., and Bank Stock was firm and the feeling in London was strong in the greatest credulity and confidence in the Government. Commercial affairs remained unchanged on the day the advices sailed.

Several failures had existed at the close of Friday's sale to 10 per cent.

Mr. [illegible] made out the [illegible] Breckenridge in [illegible] H. H. Sadler [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
Mt. Carroll, Illinois.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1857.

A true republican abides by well-order the

What will he Done?

In our article, last week, in relation to the doings of the Pro-Slavery Convention in Kansas, we blamed all the fault that a few of the democratic sheets had expressed their disapprobation of the course pursued by that Convention. We were not however, prepared to find the feeling among the Democrats in the North, against it, was so strong. It appears that some of the most influential journals in the north are out against it, and among the rest is the *Chicago Times*, Douglas' organ. The editor of that paper has written a very able article in answer to the Washington *Union*, the latter having continued an article which endorsed the proceedings of the Convention. That being the case, we may not suspect that Douglas will put on the mask of consistency, by expressing his disapprobation of the course pursued by the Convention. The *Times* could not do it, with any show of consistency, endorse the proceedings of that Convention, from the fact that, in order to do so, it would be obliged to back down from the position it occupied previous to its close. No, that would be unlike the others put forward by the Democratic press, and therefore we feel assured that if any democratic sheet endorsed by the Administration should be destroyed by the full force of public opinion, it would not impair its influence any longer. Now they have the opportunity of showing their sincerity, and we will see if they will do it. We confess that we have our doubts, at least, so far as regard the position of those persons, and we think the course pursued by them heretofore, gives us reason for those doubts.

It has always been the policy of a certain class of men to work together under the name of the Democratic party N. matter of the Democratic party N. difference how often the leaders of the party changed their policy, if they only seemed in the democratic party, they were always sure of men who would allow themselves to be blinded as to the real object of the party, and adhered to it only on account of the name. Now we repeat, that how the Democratic party is not the same as it was previous to Pierce's administration had a desire to thwart further, that even since those changes in power, the honest Democrats placed in power, if such they existed Mr. Pierce, they thought they had placed a man in power who would not betray the Southern men who would not trust him to the influence of demagogues, but before the term for which he was elected expired, they had already proved his devotion to his enemies. The condemnation of the Wisconsin Indians in Blue Earth co.—an ex-Governor, and wants badly to be U. S. Senator, and whose hopes of success hang a great deal upon Sibley's influence should he be the Governor—and several others, whose names we have, but whom we refrain from indicating, *at this time*, for the Presidential contest. The condemnation of the ex-Governor having been exhibited and done, and, this Sunday morning clause, is regarded that it was necessary to have at least 650 more majority for Sibley by hook or crook, from some place, and it was further resolved that the United States and the north country generally should be made to disgorge the required number.

Our information is, that at least one poll book was forged, then used there in the very manner, and this is believed to be that of *St. Vincent*. It matters not, we are not certain on this point, but certainly after a while. At all events, this much is undoubted, that this precinct in August last gave a majority of a connection of a U. S. office holder with Bank Poll Books, as they will be obtained for purpose from the *Pacific Railroad* office, and that he started up the new office, and that he started up the country with them, to hold the election and forge the figures and names, and in such manner as might seem advisable upon consultation with the proper persons.

The Democratic party is fixed, in the opinion of many, to carry the next Presidential election, and they have formed, to all appearance, the resolution to do so, at any cost. Now we repeat, that we have our doubts, and we think the course pursued by them heretofore, gives us reason for those doubts.

Let the Democratic party of the North, if they have the power, be honest, and not be expected to support a man or measure, if he has not the ability, or that he would not be honest in the discharge of the duties imposed by the people, and the Democratic party will be sustained by them. But if those in power do not deny but that the most of them were honest in what they did. They hoped that this time they had secured a man who would administer the reins of government impartially.

Again they were disappointed, Buchanan has sided with the South, and those who boasted that he was, in sentiment anti-Slavery, now find how much they were mistaken.

Now the question arises, will our Democratic friends, follow out the prompting of the first and most honest impulses of their nature, and adhere to those principles they have formed, to discountenance the proceedings of that Convention. No doubt some will not, while those who have been the most forward in expressing their opinions, will find it necessary to retain the position they now assume. It being a fact that some of the most influential Democrats in the North, have expressed their unqualified disapprobation of the proceedings of the Convention and that Buchanan has sided with the South, some more commonsense can be made there will be sent a split in the Democratic party, that can not soon be healed. Those who have been true to their principles they have now assumed, will be defeated at the next election, and a new party will be formed. We think, however, that the supporters will be made to see that they will assist in sustaining such measures as will result in the freedom of Kansas. By doing so they will keep with them their allies of the North, and will secure the success of the Democratic party in the next Presidential election. Should they not do so, the latter having continued on or side with the Democratic party, will be defeated, and the Democratic party will be left to the mercy of the South, and will be compelled to submit to their dictation, or be overthrown. Which course they will pursue, time will determine.

The Mormons.

There is but little doubt but that we are actually to have a war with the Mormons. Their course for some time past, has been such as to worry Uncle Sam's patience, and their last actions have aroused his indignation. They have set at defiance our laws, insulted the citizens that were living there, and at last, even set at defiance our military power, and disgraced their property. Our government will bear it, now, no longer. The war of words will cease, and battle will begin in earnest, unless they submit to laws enacted to govern them as citizens of the United States. Troops are being sent out there, and no difference how much preparation Brigham Young may make, he will soon find that he has made a considerable stir in trumpling under foot our laws, and insulting our government.

SARATOGA, Dec. 1, 1857.

The river is raising again, and the ice is broke and moving to-night. Just for some entire chamberlain in a day or country with them, to hold the election and forge the figures and names, and in such manner as might seem advisable upon consultation with the proper persons.

The Democratic party is fixed, in the opinion of many, to carry the next Presidential election, and they have formed, to all appearance, the resolution to do so, at any cost. Now we repeat, that we have our doubts, and we think the course pursued by them heretofore, gives us reason for those doubts.

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The Storm.

TERRIBLE GALE ON THE LAKES AND RIVERS.

Great Loss of Life.

We have again to chronicle an extensive storm at the West. This time it appears to have extended over the lakes and the adjoining region, but the interior of our own State is recently devastated by floods. loss unequal.

The loss of property on the Lakes is probably great. Many vessels are known to have foundered, and others lost and sunk.—Many of these disasters are yet to be heard of, when news is received from other points along the shore.

Passengers from the West today report that the snow and ice have closed the canal at Albion and various other points between Rochester and Buffalo, as that almost the entire distance between these two cities is impassable by boats.

We hope the closing of the canal by the snow will not prove permanent, as it is fraught with a great quantity of provisions on its way to the seaboard which is now in its way to the seaboard which would thus be prevented from reaching its destination.—*Albany Journal, Nov. 23d.*

Our city has at one time recollecting the past two days some of the most severe storms that it has witnessed for many years. The wind commenced blowing a gale on Thursday morning at about 3 o'clock, and continued with unabated fury for about 24 hours, when it somewhat subsided, but still continued to blow a perfect gale, accompanied with a heavy fall of snow, until the middle of the afternoon of Friday, when it commenced moderating, and by evening was comparatively calm. The storm was the severest that has been experienced for many years, and has been attended with much damage to property, and, we regret to say, with the loss of many lives. The number of vessels that have been driven ashore in this vicinity, and the number of persons who have perished in the storm, are greater than ever before known in the history of our city. Many vessels have been driven ashore, and others have been sunk, and the number of persons who have perished in the storm, are greater than ever before known in the history of our city.—*Buffalo Express, Nov. 23d.*

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Three Days Later from Europe.

The Vanderbilt off Cape Race.—The Commercial Crisis in Liverpool.—A Terrible Panic.—The Bank Charter Act Suspended.—Failures.—Great Distress in Cotton.—Consols 85¾.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The steamer Vanderbilt was reached at Southampton on Saturday, the 14th inst., and arrived off Cape Race at 8 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 22d inst.

The steamer North Star from New York arrived out on the 13th inst.

The following is the sum-mary of news prepared at Liverpool and Southampton, by the correspondent of the Associated Press—the Liverpool advices coming down to Friday evening, the 13th inst., and from London to Saturday morning, the 14th inst.

The correspondent condition of monetary matters on the departure of the steamship Atlantic from Liverpool, on the 11th inst., resulted on the following day in a fearful panic throughout the whole country. All the banks and bankers refused to discount their paper, which naturally added to the evil to a fearful extent, until the afternoon of Thursday, when a Treasury letter appeared in London, and was immediately transmitted by telegraph to all parts of the country. This letter suspended the rules of the Bank of England and authorizing the bank to discount any amount on approved securities. The effect of this letter was magical. At Liverpool, on Friday, it was at its height. [illegible] and other important [illegible] the news was received with [illegible]

[illegible] Wednesday the day [illegible] commenced. [illegible] from a state [illegible] Bank of England [illegible] Saturday [illegible]

[illegible] 209 [illegible] 20 [illegible] 3 [illegible] 3 [illegible] 3

THE REPUBLICAN.

BY R. WILSON AND J. WILSON.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY.

Mt. Carroll, Illinois.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1857.

A New Arrangement.

For one month only we will so far for the benefit of those who have not yet subscribed for a paper, make the following arrangement: Any person who will call at this office and pay us $1 50 in advance, for one year's subscription to the Republican, will be entitled to a receipt for the same, and a ticket entitling the holder to a chance in the distribution of a number of valuable articles, which will be given away on the evening of the 31st inst. Those who cannot call at the office, can remit the money by mail, and receive the receipt and ticket by return mail. Persons living in the country, who will call and pay us $1 50 in advance, will be entitled to a receipt for the same, and a ticket entitling the holder to a chance in the distribution of the articles mentioned above